

TABLE 1— The influence of Demographic Characteristics and Education factor on Diabetes
(n = 5794) using data from National Survey on Drug use and Health(NSDUH) and analysis using
Frequency distribution and joint frequency distribution

	<u>Diabetes Disease</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Education</u>		
Below highschool(1926)	202 (10.5%)	1724(89.5%)
Highschool (3134)	581 (18.5%)	2553(81.5%)
Above highschool(734)	104(14.2%)	630(85.8%)
<u>Gender</u>		
Male (2146)	294(13.7%)	1852(86.3%)
Female (3648)	593(16.3%)	3055(83.7%)
<u>Race</u>		
White(4485)	649(9.9%)	3836(90.09%)
Black(1183)	209(8.57%)	974(63.5%)
native-Asian - Hispanic-other(126)	29(23%)	97(77%)
<u>Overall Health</u>		
Poor/Fair(2392)	535(22.4%)	1857(77.6%)
very good/Excellent(1066)	80(7.5%)	986(92.5%)
Good(2336)	272(11.6%)	2064(88.4%)
<u>Income</u>		
Less than 20,000 (3135)	374(11.9%)	2761(88.1%)
20,000-39999 (1469)	306(20.8%)	1163(79.2%)
More than 40,000(1190)	207(17.4%)	983(82.6%)

